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the anxious hours and the hard labor I have put into this endeavor to help heal the wounds of war through the blessed "ministry of reconciliation." As our wonderful Herbert Hoover has said, "We make peace in the hearts of people and not in documents." We are still technically at war with Germany, but, as one teacher wrote me, "There is no hatred of any kind throughout Germany toward America." He said, "Of all the countries, America was the only one to come to our aid in our hour of sore need, and we shall never forget it." A little band of Quakers, helped by many generous Americans not Quakers, have bridged the gulf and proved that the Master was right, and that it is through love that we conquer.

Last spring a lecture trip was arranged for Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead. She spoke most acceptably in the following places: Colby Academy, Proctor Academy, Tilton Seminary, State Normal School, Plymouth, and Pinkerton Academy. Another trip is contemplated this spring.

AUSTRIAN PEACE SOCIETY

At the meeting of December 10, 1920, the board of directors of the Austrian Peace Society unanimously adopted the following resolution:

The Austrian Peace Society, founded more than 29 years ago by Bertha von Suttner with the mission of propagating and demanding the alliance of all nations for the purpose of avoiding war, and always since that time endeavoring to prepare the minds of the contemporaries to adopt those ideas which are forming the basis of the League of Nations founded in Versailles, hails the first session of the League of Nations as an important step on the road to international organization and peace community of the nations.

It congratulates those men who, in Geneva, fought for the new ideas of a determined peace policy against the apparent attempts of a diplomacy of the old school to proceed in the worn-out, old roads that have proved themselves pernicious.

It regrets that the first session of the League of Nations did not decide—

(a) To revise and to improve the Versailles Treaty along the lines of the Scandinavian, Dutch, Swiss, and Argentinian motions;

(b) To make the permanent Court of Nations, which is to be created, at least partly obligatory;

(c) To start general and gradual disarmament;

(d) To adopt definite plans of making the manufacture of arms a government property (a monopoly);

(e) To bring the problem of internationalization and world distribution of the most indispensable raw materials nearer to solution;

(f) To make the right of self-determination of the nations a part of the treaty; and

(g) By a magnanimous declaration to grant immediate admission to all sovereign peoples.

It hopes that that which has not yet been obtained will soon be carried through successfully, and therefore it asks all groups, parties, associations, and societies, as well as individuals, interested in the advancement of the progress and the final realization of a peace based upon justice and reciprocity to bring to bear upon their governments and upon the entire public opinion that influence which can be conducive to the attainment of the august purposes of the League of Nations.

UNITED STATES, COSTA RICA, PANAMA

On March 5 the Department of State of the United States sent identical notes to Costa Rica and to Panama, reading thus:

The Department of State has today been informed that Costa Rican troops have invaded the territory adjudged by the White award to be that of Panama, and that they are now advancing on Almirante and Boca del Toro. This information, which appears to be confirmed, has caused the Government of the United States the gravest concern. This government desires to urge upon the Government of Costa Rica, in the most earnest manner, immediate compliance with its recommendation that instructions be given to its forces between the *status quo* line and the Cerro Pando-Punta Burica line to advance no further, and that immediate instructions be issued to those troops which have advanced into Guabite and which are now approaching Almirante and Boca del Toro to withdraw at once to the northern bank of the Sixaola River.

This government recognizes the fact that the controversy with respect to the boundary between Costa Rica and Panama has been finally determined by the award of Chief Justice White as arbitrator, and desires to urge upon the Government of Costa Rica the importance of immediate cessation of hostilities, to the end that appropriate settlement be promptly made in an orderly manner in accordance with Chief Justice White's decision. This government cannot regard forcible measures by either party as justifiable. Representations of a similar nature are being made to the Government of Panama.

On the evening of the 7th the reply of Costa Rica was made public in Washington. It read:

I have the honor to inform you that I have received telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica to advise you that the Government of Costa Rica has given orders that the Costa Rican forces which had crossed the line of the Sixaola River be immediately withdrawn to that line, and that the forces on the Pacific side make no further advance whatever.

I hope that the action taken by my government with the desire of satisfying the wishes expressed by the Government of the United States will be interpreted as a proof of its conciliatory intentions and of the consideration deserved by the friendly attitude of the Department of State, as well as of the firm conviction of my government that the Anderson-Porras Treaty and the award of Chief Justice White will be respected and carried out in their entirety.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration and esteem, with which I subscribe myself,

Your very faithful servant,

OCTAVIO BEECHE.

On the 11th the text of Panama's reply was made public by the State Department. Examination of it will reveal that it does not harmonize in spirit or intention with the communication from Costa Rica; and, taken into consideration with the fact that Panama simultaneously laid her case before the League of Nations's officials at Geneva, it indicates that interesting developments may follow forcing upon the Administration at an early date a declaration of attitude toward the League. The text of the communication from Panama follows:

My government authorizes me to state to Your Excellency that it has given instructions already to our military forces that they retire from Coto; but that our civil and police authorities will remain there as before Costa Rican aggression of the 21st of last month; and that this act of Panama, inspired in the desire of putting an end to the armed conflict